acceleration of economic growth with a focus on sectors which are employment intensive; (ii) human and social development through basic minimum services; and (iii) tagetted anti-poverty programmes. The specifically designed anti-poverty programmes for generation of both self-employment and wage-employment in rural areas will continue in the Ninth Plan. However, these are being redesigned in order to improve their efficacy/impact on the poor. Under the self-employment programme of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) a holistic approach would be adopted with an integration of the existing sub-schemes of Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) and Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Supply of Improved Toolkits to Rural Artisan (SITRA) and Ganga Kalyan Yojana (GKY) into a single self-employment programme. There would also be a strategic shift from an individual beneficiary approach to a group or cluster approach under the IRDP. To facilitate this process, Self Help Group (SHGs) will be formed. The cluster approach would focus on identification of a few specified viable activities based on local resource endowments and occupational skills of the people of that area. Initiative will be taken to build and strengthen the organisations of the poor with the objective of enhancing their capabilities. Recognizing that the level of investment is the most crucial variable in determining the incremental income generated under self-employment programme, the credit flows and the average level of investment per family for the Ninth Plan would aim at achieving enhanced levels of investment. The IRDP would service the beneficiaries through a package approach, wherein the beneficiary would have access to credit, training as per requirements, upgradtion of technology, access to inputs, related infrastructure and marketing tie-ups in an integrated manner.

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) will be confined to the creation of rural infrastructure according to the felt needs of the people at the village level through panchayats. At the block and district level Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) would be the single wage-employment programme. Certain precautionary measures would have to be taken in order to make the scheme effective in reaching the poor and the more backward areas of the country, where there is a concentration of the poor and underemployed. National Social Assistance Programme which was introduced as a social security programme for the welfare of the poor households would be expanded in the Ninth Plan. Efforts would be made to bring about a greater integration between the poverty alleviation programmes and the various sectoral programmes as well as the area development programmes within the umbrella of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). It is expected, that in the Ninth Plan, the States would devolve funds on the panchayats both from the Consolidated Funds of the States and the allocations made by the Central Government for Centrally Sponsored Schemes. In addition, the panchayts have to be given their own revenue raising powers, as per the recommendations of the State Finance Commissions. The involvement of the voluntary sector in rural development would continue.

To tackle the problem of urban poverty through creation of employment, Swarna Jyanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) was introduced with effect from 1.12.1997. This was done by merging erstwhile three urban poverty alleviation programmes, namely, *Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY), Urban Basic* Service for the poor (UBSP) and Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP).

(c) The budget support for Department of Rural Employment & Poverty Alleviation and Department of Rural Development in the Ninth Plan is Rs. 29395.90 crore and Rs. 12437.97 crore at 1996-97 prices.

(d) 20 per cent of IRDP funds (25% in the case of North-Eastern States) are allocated to fill up the critical infrastructural gap and provide necessary linkages and marketing facilities. Both JRY and EAS provide supplementary employment in the form of casual manual work on public works which create rural infrastructure.

Projects for North-Eastern Region

2608. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) details of projects proposed to be implemented in terms of 10 per cent Budgetary allocation for North-East Region under Prime Minister's special package;

(b) budgetary allocations made against such projects during 1997-98 and 1998-99, State-wise;

(c) whether proposal for (i) declaring Majuli as world heritage site and (ii) Eco-stabilisation and conservation of Majuli Island was submitted by the Government of Assam; and

(d) if so, the status of their implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, MINIS- TER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK): (a) and (b) A Non- lapsable Central Pool of Resources has been constituted during 1998-99 from out of unspent amount(s) from 10% of the Budget(s) of the concerned Central Ministeries/Departments earmarked for the North-East and Sikkim to assist development projects, including from Prime Minister's package, in these States. Releases amounting to Rs. 93.10 crores have recently been made from the Central Pool for projects in the North-East.

(c) and (d) A proposal for declaring the Majuli River Island in Assam as a World Heritage site has been received and is being examined. A project titled "Eco-stabilisation and conservation of Majuli Island" was also received from the Gover- nment of Assam. It was found that the project proposal was not in conformity with the guidelines prescribed for the major afforestation schemes. The State Government have, therefore, been advised to recast the project proposal as per the guidelines.

विभिन्न राज्यों में विकास योजनाएं

2609. **श्री चीमनभाई हरीभाई शुक्ला:** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार द्वारा नौवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारूप को अनुमोदित करते समय गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश से संबंधित किन-किन योजनाओं को विशेष महत्व दिया गया था;

(ख) इन राज्यों में संसाधनों को जुटाने और इसके ढांचागत आवंटन के बारे में कोई परिवर्तन किया गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) इन राज्यों के विकास में तर्कसंगतता लाने के लिए किए गए उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) नौवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान उड़ीसा, गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश के लिए किन-किन योजनाओं को सबसे अधिक प्राथमिकता दी गई है?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री, संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा योजना और कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वयन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाईक): (क) से (ङ) पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं देश की सामाजिक और आर्थिक विकास की व्यापक रूपरेखाएं तैयार करती हैं। नौवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य है "सामाजिक न्याय और समानता सहित विकास"। राज्य सरकारें सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्रीय प्राथमिकताओं और उद्देश्यों को ध्यान में रखते हुए विभिन्न क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत स्कीमें शुरु करने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं। उड़ीसा, गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश की योजनाओं में जिन क्षेत्रकों पर बल दिया गया है, वे सामाजिक सेवा, सिंचाई और विद्युत से संबंधित हैं। इन क्षेत्रकों के अन्तर्गत विस्तृत स्कीमों को संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है। राज्य सरकारों द्वारा संसाधन जुटाव के पैरामीटर नौवीं योजना दस्तावेज में समाविष्ट हैं और उड़ीसा, मध्य प्रदेश तथा गुजरात राज्यों के लिए व्यापक क्षेत्रकीय आबंटन भी नौवीं योजना दस्तावेज में निर्दिष्ट हैं।

राज्यों पर, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, राज्य स्तरीय उद्यमों में सुधार लाकर और अपने गैर-योजना व्यय को कम करके अधिक संसाधन जुटाने के लिए भी जोर दिया गया है ताकि योजना के वित्त पोषण के लिए पर्याप्त निधियां उपलब्ध हो जाएं।

Scheme for Unemployed Youth

2610. SHRIMATI BASANTI SARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have announced any new scheme for unemployed youth of the country to start their industrial business;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of applications received by